

Un Tratado Protegiendo un Continente

Celebrating Antarctica

A Treaty Protecting a Continent



A Coloring Book (2nd lang)
A Coloring Book

Julie Hambrook Berkman & Allen Pope

About the Authors



Dr. **Julie Hambrook Berkman** is a Director of the Foundation for the Good Governance of International Spaces (Our Spaces), with a Ph.D. in Biological Sciences (University of Rhode Island, 1989). Her environmental research spans decades and ecosystems from coastal Venezuela to freshwater studies on Baffin Island and the Alaskan North Slope. She worked with the U.S. Geological Survey's National Water Quality Assessment Program (1992-2008) evaluating the biological health of rivers and streams in relation to water chemistry, physical habitat, and watershed land use. Julie also has a Masters in Education (University of New Hampshire, 1976) and enjoys engaging with people of all ages considering what each of us can do to help improve the health of our planet.



Dr. **Allen Pope** is a postdoctoral researcher at both the National Snow and Ice Data Center in Boulder, Colorado and the Polar Science Center at the University of Washington. With a Ph.D. in Polar Studies (Cambridge University, 2013), he studies glaciers and ice sheets in the Arctic and Antarctic with satellite and airborne imagery. Allen is also a Director of the Foundation for the Good Governance of International Spaces and has been involved in polar education, outreach, and training with the Association of Polar Early Career Scientists. He also tweets about polar science @PopePolar.

Acknowledgements

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Spanish translation by Dr. Francyne Elias-Piera. Reviews by Prof. David W.H. Walton and Dr. Liz Pasteur.

Our Spaces gratefully acknowledges the Association of Polar Early Career Scientists (APECS), partner since 2010 in raising awareness of Antarctica and the Antarctic Treaty, several polar organisations, as well as the many educators around the world who have inspired their students to create flags for Antarctica illustrating this book. We particularly thank Daniela Liggett for her collaboration including Antarctica Day in the Gateway Antarctic Program at University of Canterbury, Christchurch, NZ and displaying student flags in Antarctica; Chantal Detlefs, Hannah James and their 4th grade class in New Canaan Country Day School, CT, US - who wrote the basic text of this publication; and the generous donations from Elisabeth Levy and Wellington Amaral Jr. which have made the printing of this book possible.

Cover photo: Ethan Norris, National Science Foundation

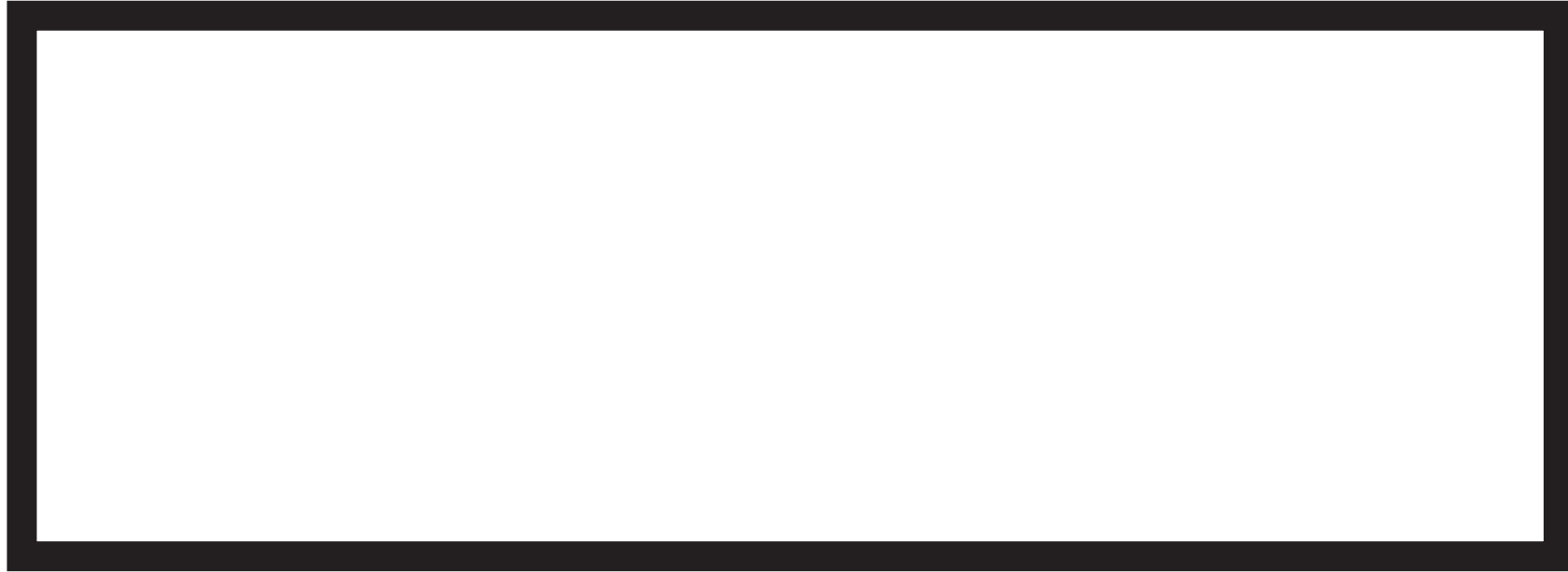
The research vessel Laurence M. Gould is the primary means of transporting personnel and cargo between Punta Arenas, Chile, and Palmer Station, located on Anvers Island. Scientists also conduct research in the Peninsula area, using the LMG as a platform.

Antarctica has a treaty.
What is a treaty?

La Antártida tiene un tratado.
¿Qué es un tratado?

What does a treaty look like to you?

What does a treaty look like to you?



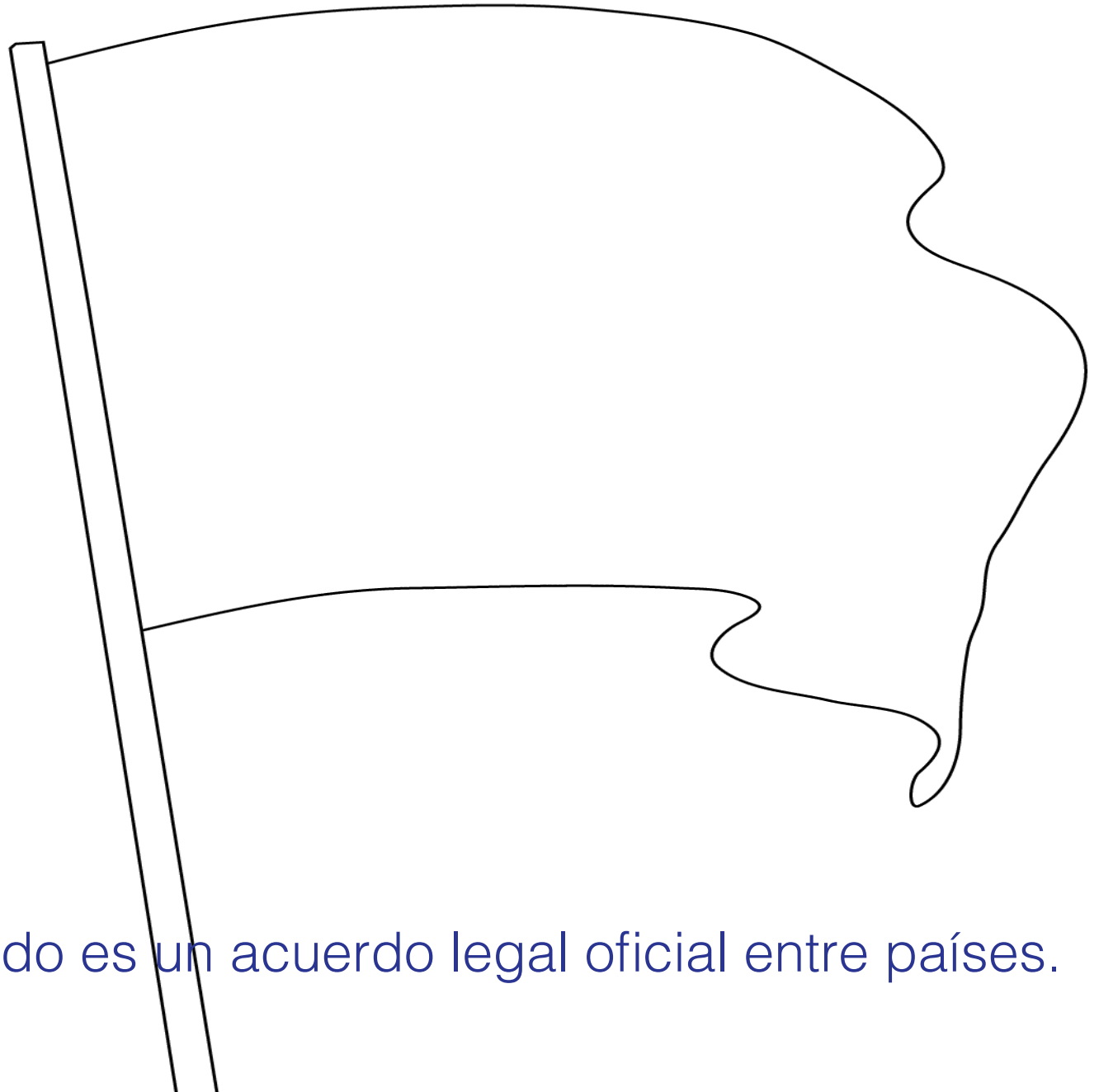
Credits: Jinzhou Primary School Shanghai, China

A treaty is an official legal agreement between countries.

What would an Antarctic flag look like to you?

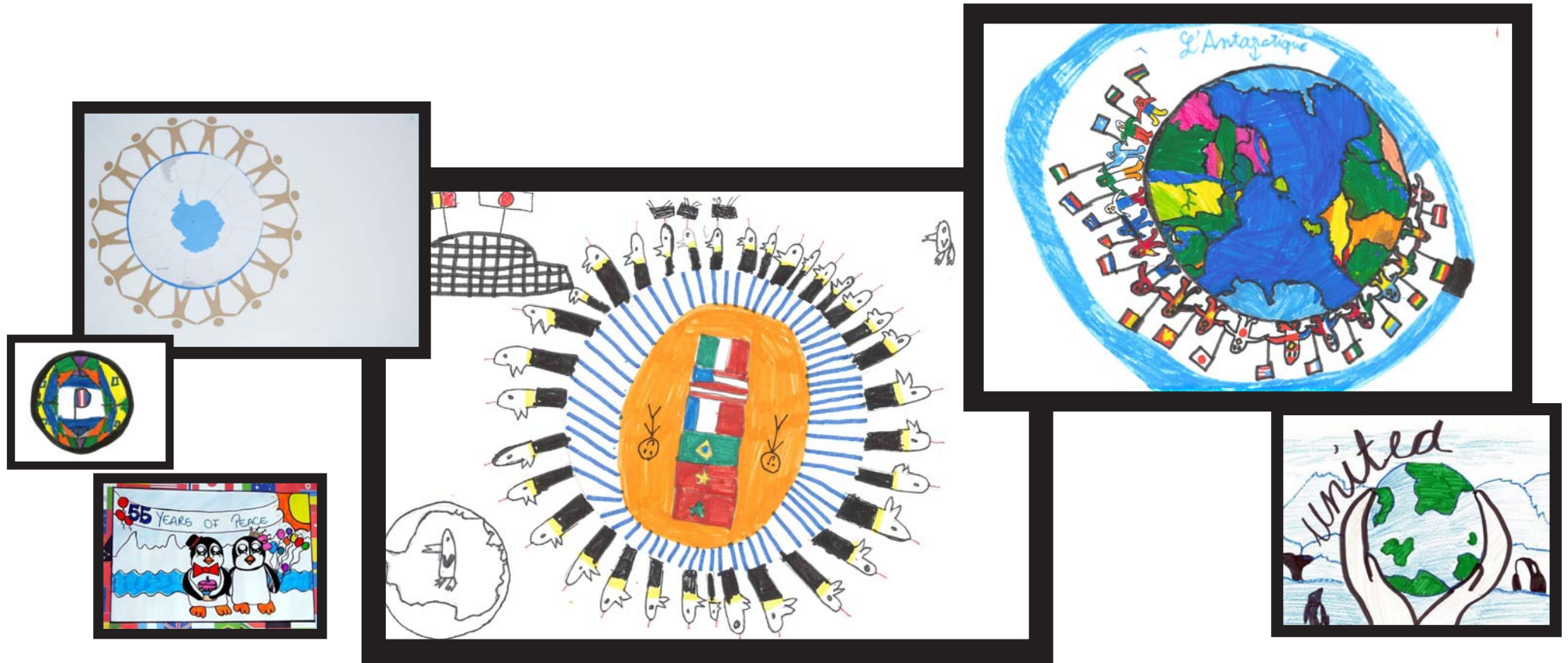
What would an Antarctic flag look like to you?

Photo: J.Hambrook Berkman, Our Spaces,
Student flag at Port Lockroy, Antarctica



Un tratado es un acuerdo legal oficial entre países.

The Antarctic Treaty is important because it outlines what people can and should do since there is no government there.



El Tratado Antártico es importante porque resume lo que la gente puede y debe hacer, ya que allí no hay gobierno.

Credits, counter-clockwise: American School, Kuwait; Middle Creek Montessori, Bozeman, MT, USA; Colégio La Salle Esteio, RS, Brasil; La petite école dans la prairie, Bruxelles/Brussels, Belgium; Gateway Middle School, San Francisco, USA; La petite école dans la prairie, Bruxelles/Brussels, Belgium

In front of Spanish Antarctic station “Juan Carlos I” on Livingston Island, South Shetlands, Antarctica. The flags from 30 countries are in the hands of Bulgarian and Spanish Antarctic teams, as their stations are only 4 km apart!
(Photo: Nedelcho Hazurbasanov)

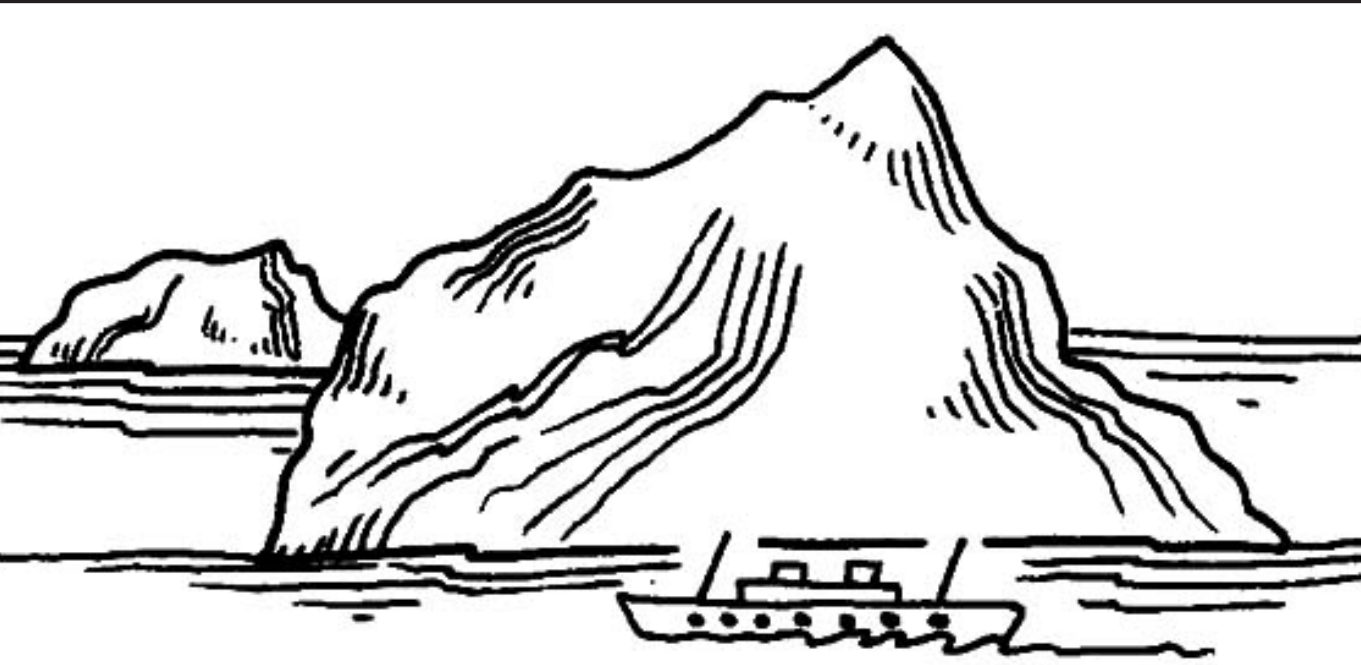
En la estación antártica española “Juan Carlos I” en la Isla Livingston, Shetland del Sur, Antártida, las banderas de 30 países están en manos de equipos antárticos búlgaros y españoles, ya que sus bases están a solo 4 km de distancia.
(Foto: Nedelcho Hazurbasanov)



El Tratado Antártico • The Antarctic Treaty

Interés de Toda la Humanidad	Preamble	Interest of all Mankind
Sólo Para Fines Pacíficos	Artículo I	Peaceful Purposes Only
Libertad Para la Investigación Científica	Article II	Freedom of Scientific Investigation
Cooperación Internacional en Investigación Científica	Artículo III	International Scientific Cooperation
Sin Fundamento Para Reclamaciones	Article IV	No Basis for Territorial Claims
Prohibido Explosiones Nucleares o Eliminación de Residuos Radiactivos	Artículo V	No Nuclear Explosions or Radioactive Waste
Campo de Aplicación - Al Sur de los 60°S	Article VI	Area of Application South of 60° South
Derechos de Acceso e Inspección Por los Observadores Designados	Artículo VII	Freedom of Access & Inspection by Observers
La Jurisdicción por las Partes Contratantes de Sus Propios Ciudadanos	Article VIII	Jurisdiction Over Parties' own Nationals
Consultoría y Medidas Recomendadas de Interés Público	Artículo IX	Consideration of Measures of Common Interest
De Acuerdo con la Carta de las Naciones Unidas	Article X	Consistent with Charter of the United Nations
Solución de Controversias por Medios pacíficos	Artículo XI	Resolve Disputes by Peaceful Means
Modificaciones y Cambios en el Tratado Antártico	Article XII	Antarctic Treaty Modifications & Amendment
Adhesión y Ratificación	Artículo XIII	Accession and Ratification
Idiomas Oficiales y Gobierno Depositario	Article XIV	Official Languages and Depositary Agreement

Article I: Antarctica can only be used for peaceful purposes. There can be no military bases.



What does a peaceful Antarctica look like to you?
What does a peaceful Antarctica look like to you?

Artículo I: La Antártida sólo puede ser utilizada con fines pacíficos.
Allí no pueden existir bases militares.

Antarctica is a wonderful example of how countries can work together and support world peace.

What does Antarctic cooperation look like to you?

What does Antarctic cooperation look like to you?



Photo: Michael Studinger/NASA IceBridge, National Science Foundation;

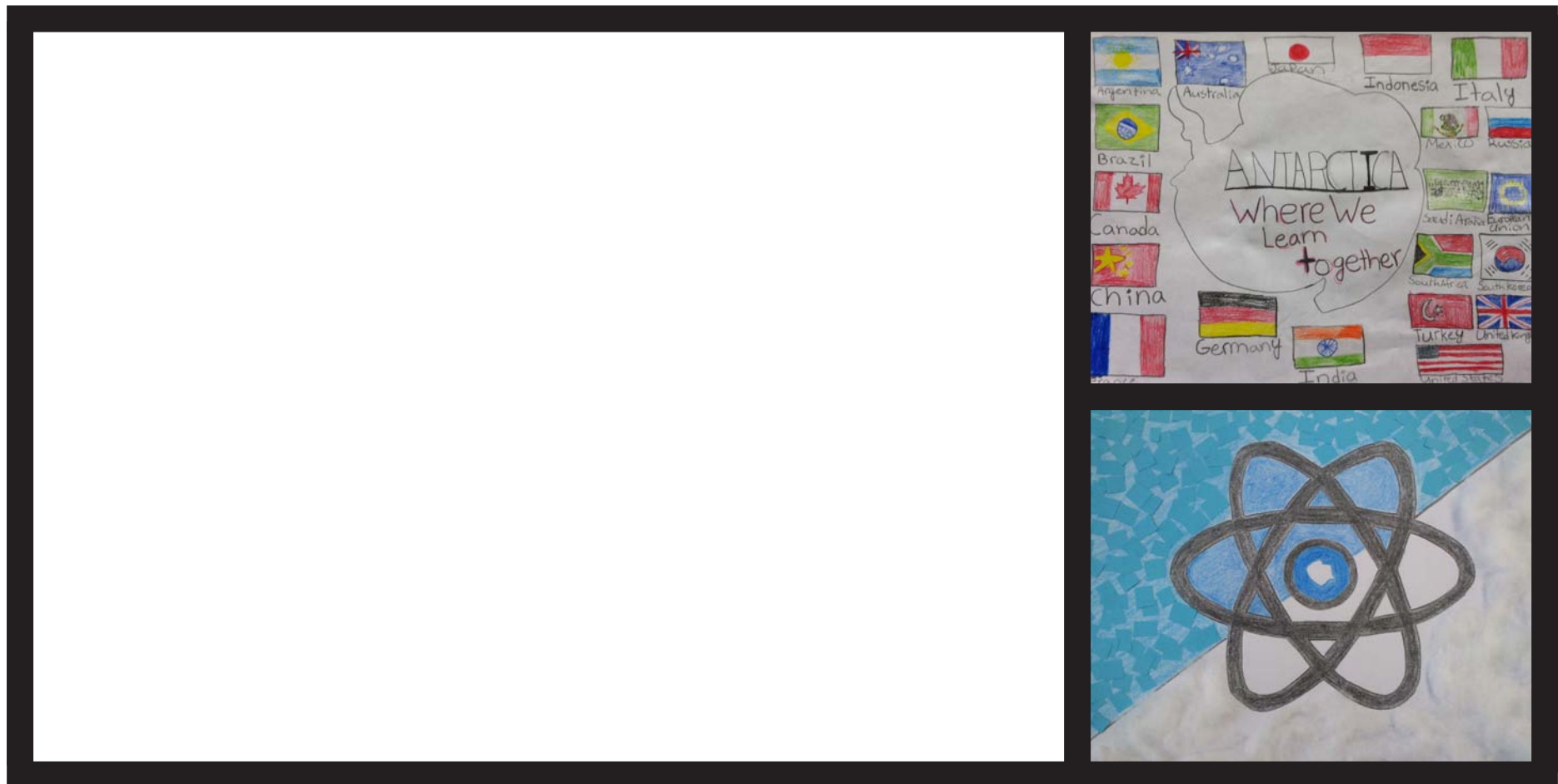
La Antártida es un maravilloso ejemplo de cómo los países pueden trabajar juntos, y apoyar la paz mundial.

Article II: As a scientist, you are free to explore and study anything in Antarctica.

Artículo II: Como científico, eres libre para explorar y estudiar cualquier cosa en la Antártida.

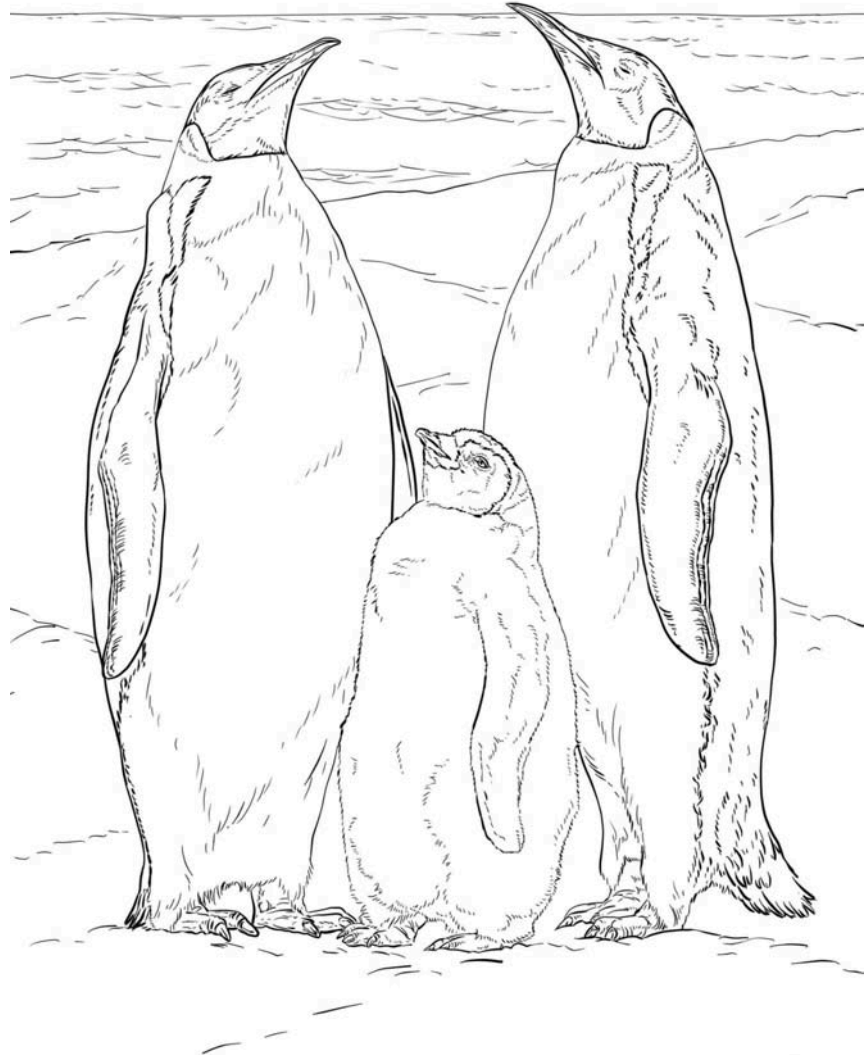
What does an Antarctic scientist look like to you?

What does an Antarctic scientist look like to you?

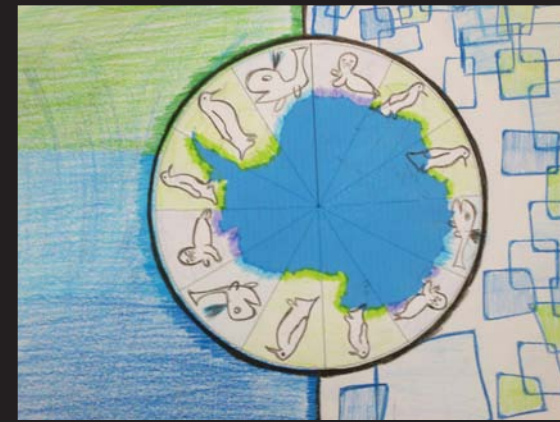
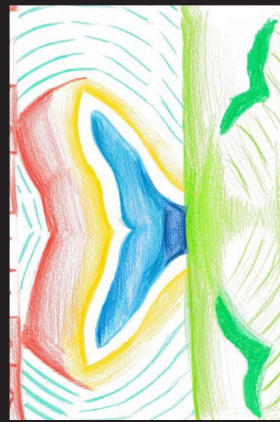


Credits, Top: Pound Middle School, NE, USA; Bottom: Abadias Primary School, Portugal

Article III: Scientists must share their research and results for the benefit of all.

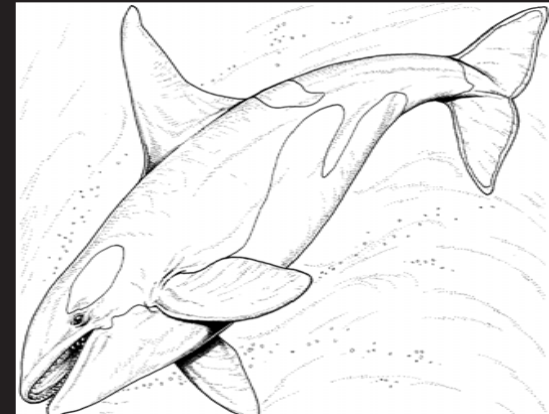
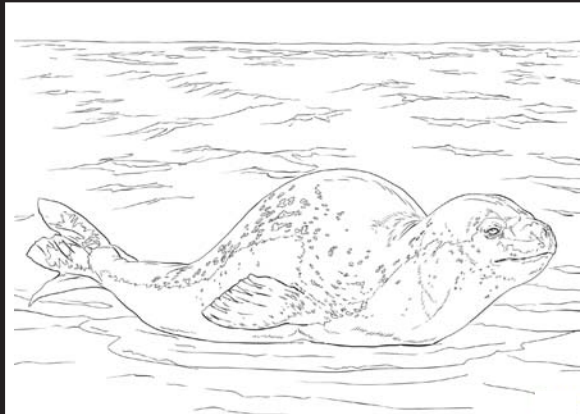
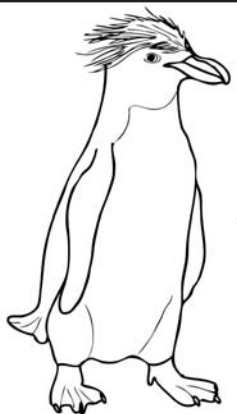


Artículo III: Los científicos deben compartir sus investigaciones y resultados para el beneficio de todos.



There are many different kinds of scientists who visit and use Antarctica for their research.

Hay científicos de muy distintas disciplinas que visitan y utilizan la Antártida para sus investigaciones.



Some study animals that live in the sea, like penguins, seals, whales and fish.

Algunos estudian los animales que viven en el mar, como pingüinos, focas, ballenas y peces.



Some scientists study glaciers and ice sheets made of snow layered over many thousands of years. Others study climate.

Algunos científicos estudian los glaciares y las plataformas de hielo formadas a partir de la nieve acumulada durante miles de años, otros estudian el clima.

What does an Antarctic glacier look like to you?
What does an Antarctic glacier look like to you?



Credits, left to right from the top: Primary School no 65 in Lodz, Poland; Lujiazui Library Shanghai, China; La petite école dans la prairie, Bruxelles/Brussels, Belgium



Antarctica's climate and ice are now changing because of human activities.

Actualmente, el clima y el hielo de la Antártida están cambiando debido a ciertas actividades humanas.

What does a changing climate look like to you?

What does a changing climate look like to you?

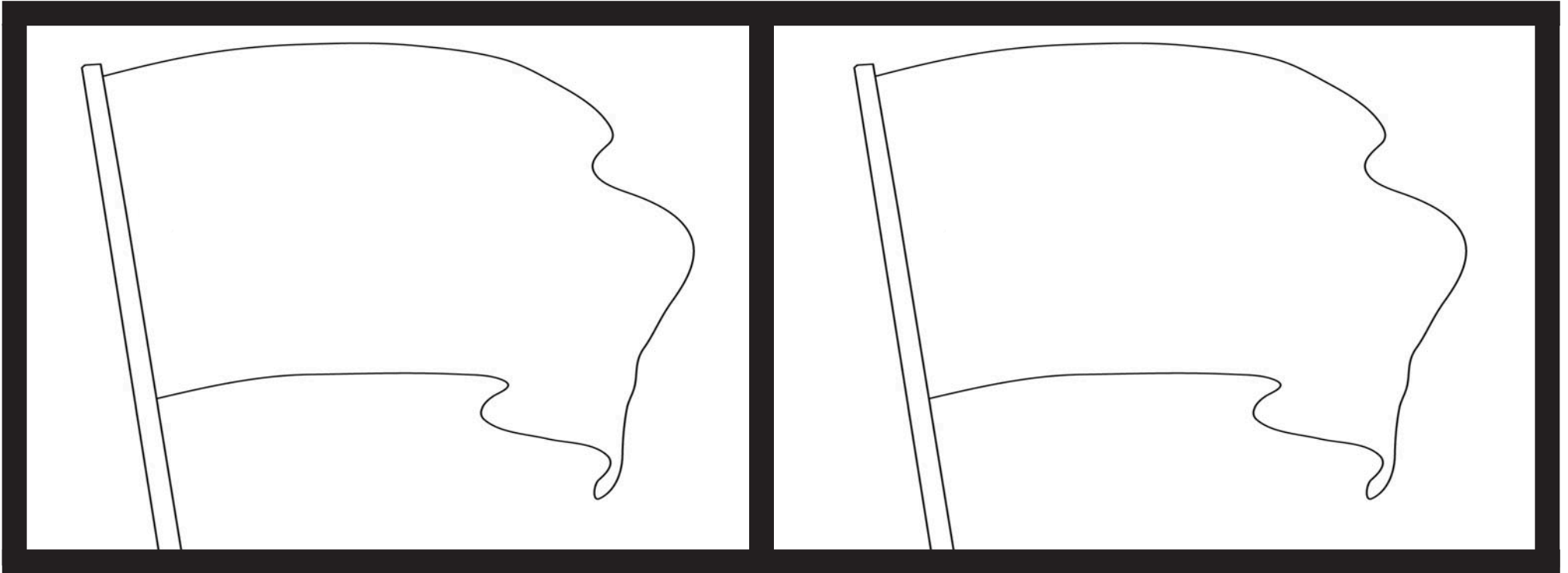
Article IV: Antarctica is now internationally governed by 53 countries and es utilizada por muchos países más.

Artículo IV: La Antártida está actualmente gobernada y compartida por 53 países y es utilizada por muchos países más.



Credits, from the peace rocket clock-wise, center last - American School of Kuwait; Sagrada Familia school, Barcelona, Spain; Pound Middle School, NE, USA; Gateway Middle School, San Francisco, USA; Sagrada Famil-

ia school, Spain; Saint Gregori School, Barcelona, Spain; Pound Middle School, NE, USA; La petite école dans la prairie, Bruxelles/Brussels, Belgium; Alphonse Daudet School in Montluel, France.



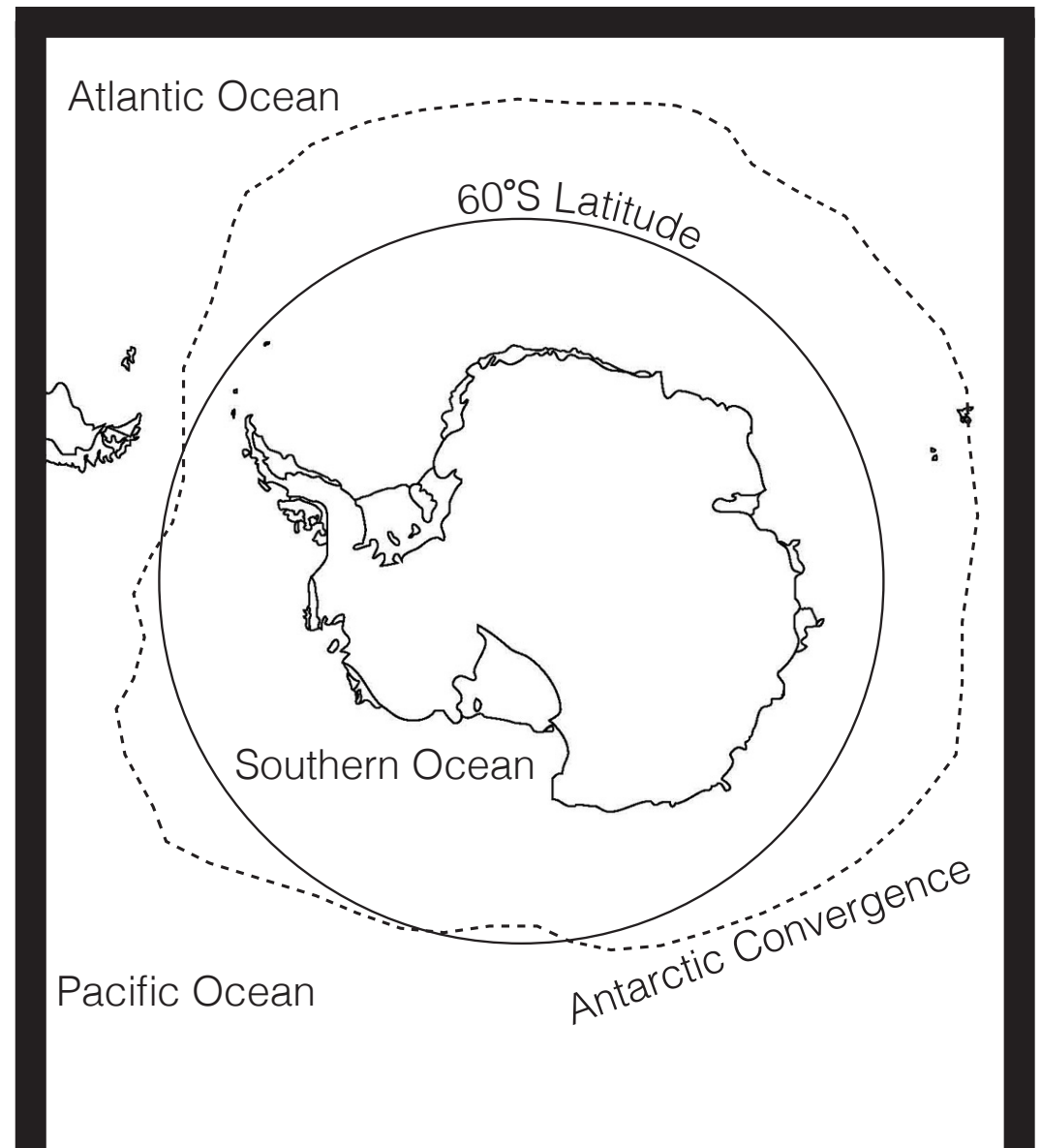
What do you think Antarctic flags would look like?
What do you think Antarctic flags would look like?

Article V: There can be no nuclear waste or nuclear weapon testing in Antarctica.

Artículo V: No puede haber residuos nucleares ni pueden hacerse pruebas nucleares en la Antártida.

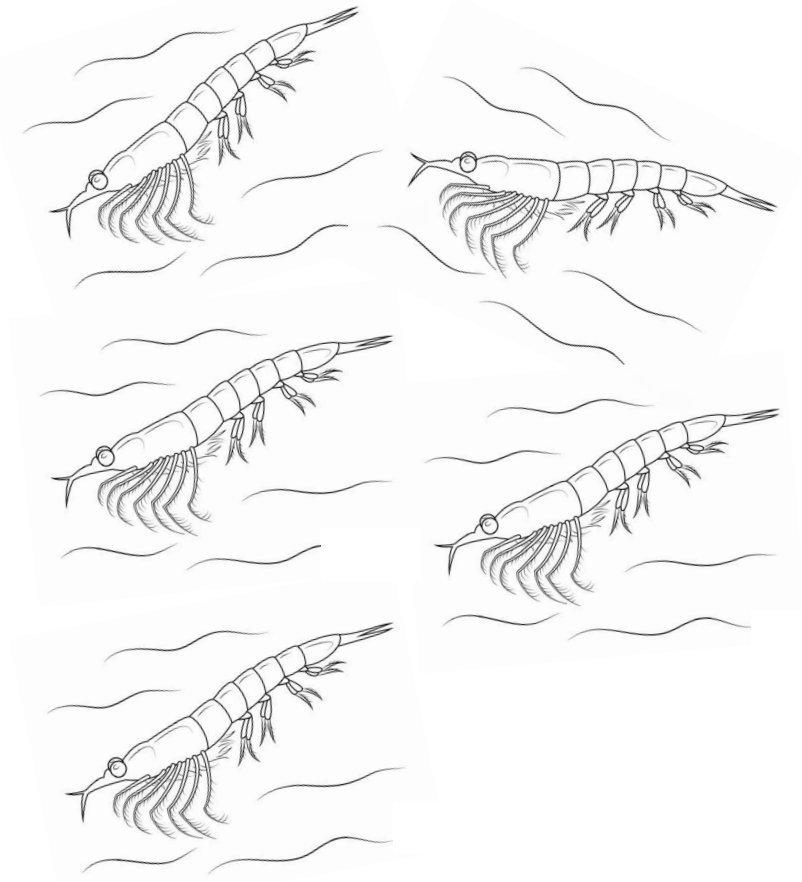
Article VI: The Antarctic Treaty applies to all the land south of 60°S latitude. Marine life is now also protected in the Southern Ocean.

Artículo VI: El Tratado Antártico se aplica a todas las tierras al sur de los 60°S de latitud. La vida marina ahora también está protegida en el Océano Austral.



Some biologists study tiny Antarctic krill and how they affect even the biggest whales.

What do Antarctic krill and whales look like?



What do Antarctic krill and whales look like?

Algunos biólogos estudian el pequeño krill antártico y cómo este afecta incluso a las grandes ballenas.

Artículo VII: A las naciones del Tratado se les permite visitar las bases de las otras naciones para ver qué se hace en ellas.



Photo: Wellington Amaral, Jr.

Article VII: Treaty nations are allowed to visit each others' stations to see what they are doing.



Photo, left: International Polar Foundation, Princess Elisabeth Antarctic Station

Photo: Lynn Reed, Einstein Fellow NSF-Polar Programs, Geographic South Pole



Photo, below: Jake Martin, British Antarctic Survey



Photo, below: Bruno Jourdain, Dumont d'Urville Station, East Antarctica

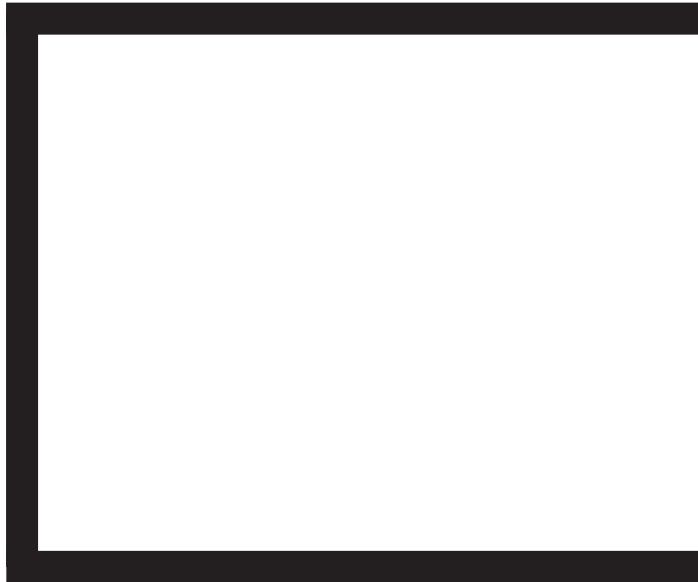


Photo, above: Brazilian Antarctic Flags in Hennequin Point, King George Island, near Comandante Ferraz Antarctic Station. (APECS-Brazil Archive); Credit, right: Instituto de Educação Ivoti, RS, Brazil



Article VIII: Everybody in Antarctica must agree to the Treaty and make the Treaty part of their own laws.

Artículo VIII: Todos en la Antártida deben seguir el Tratado, e incorporarlo en sus propias leyes.



What does an Antarctic Treaty meeting look like to you?

What does an Antarctic Treaty meeting look like to you?



Credit: Sekolah Menengah Kebangsaan Lembah Bidong, Terengganu, Malaysia;
Photo: Prof. David W.H. Walton, Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting, Hobart



There are also articles that require countries to meet together to manage Antarctica and agree on what actions are needed (Articles IX, X, and XI).

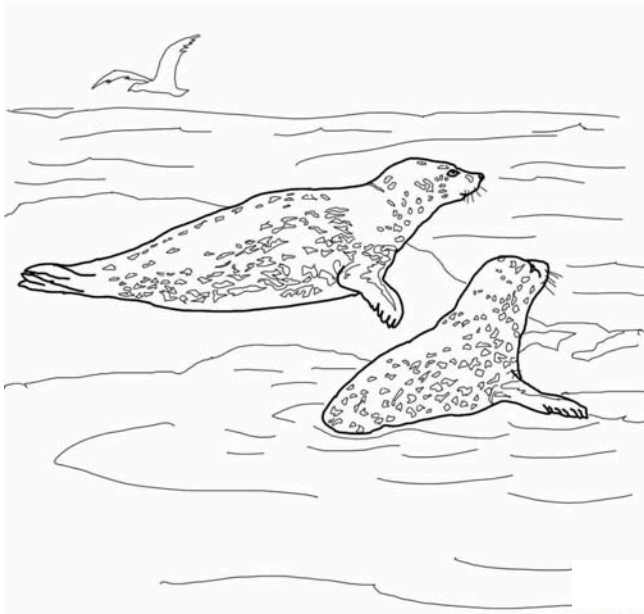
Existen también artículos que requieren que los países se reúnan para gestionar la Antártida y para ponerse de acuerdo sobre qué acciones emprender (artículos IX, X y XI).

Article XII: There are 14 articles in the Treaty, and all nations must agree together if any changes are to be made to the Treaty.

Credits: Fundação Escola Técnica Liberato Salzano Vieira da Cunha, Novo Hamburgo, RS, Brazil; Sekolah Menengah Kebangsaan Khir Johari, Sungai Petani, Malaysia; Photos: Carlton College Archive, US Ambassador Herman Phleger signing the Antarctic Treaty 1 December 1959; Maclary School, DE, US



Artículo XII: Hay 14 artículos en el Tratado; todas las naciones deben ponerse de acuerdo para hacer cualquier cambio en el Tratado.



Article XIII: Any country may join the Treaty and must agree to the Treaty according to its own laws.

Artículo XIII: Cualquier país puede adherirse al Tratado y debe estar de acuerdo con el Tratado en conformidad con sus propias leyes.

Credits: Photo: Muhammad Fardy, Sultan Mizan Antarctic Research Foundation, Malaysia; Lujiazui Library, Shanghai, China; IES Gorgs, Cerdanyola del Vallès, Spain



Article XIV: The Antarctic Treaty was signed on December 1, 1959 in Washington D.C. by 12 countries and translated into English, Spanish, Russian, and French.



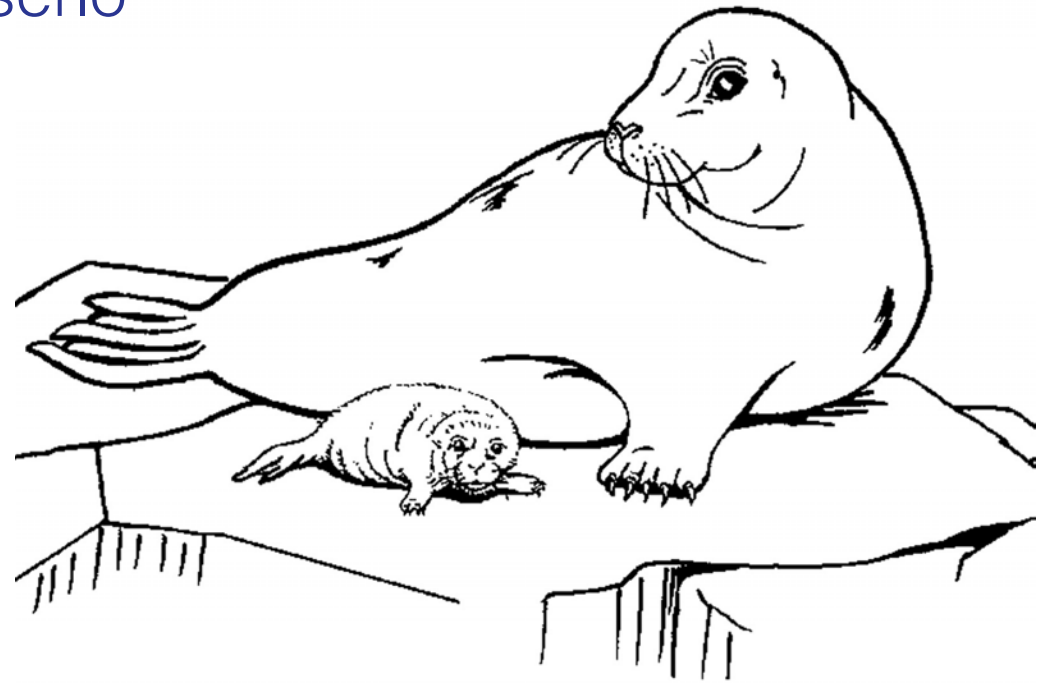
What do you think the Antarctic Treaty signing looked like?

What you think the Antarctic Treaty signing looked like?

Artículo XIV: El Tratado Antártico fue firmado el 1 de diciembre de 1959 en Washington DC por 12 países y fue traducido al inglés, español, ruso y francés.

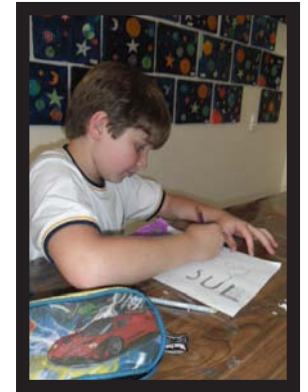
A lot of people love Antarctica.
Because Antarctica is so peaceful, it
could help teach the whole world how
to be a more peaceful place.

Mucha gente ama la Antártida. Es un
lugar pacífico que puede enseñarnos
cómo el mundo entero podría serlo
también.

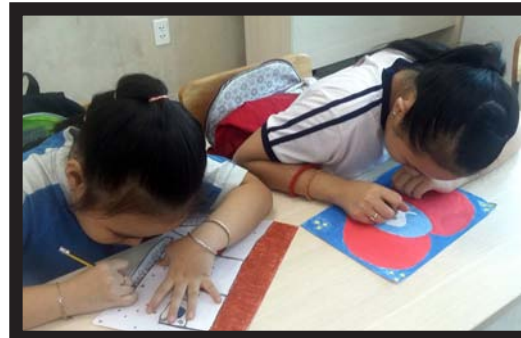


What could you teach other people about Antarctica? What could it teach all of us?
What could you teach other people about Antarctica? What could it teach all of us?

What can you learn from Antarctica? ¿Qué puedes aprender de la Antártida?



Children around the world
sharing their Antarctic flags.
Niños de todo el mundo compar-
tiendo sus banderas antárticas.



Photos, clockwise from top left: Henrique Hauck Do Nascimento, Colegio Maria Auxiliadora, RS BR; Iglíka Trifonova, Kurdjali School, BG; Muhammad Fardy, SMARF/YPASM, Sekolah Menengah Kebangsaan Agama, Johor Bahru, MY (3); APECS-Brazil archive, Colegio Ipe, SP, BR; Stephanie Caracciola, St. Michael's Esol Institute, Salto, UY; Kathryn Berkman, Gateway MS, CA, US; La Dernière Heure, Skype between Ecole du Centre de Woluwe-Saint-Pierre, BE and doctor Jacques Richon in Princess Elisabeth Antarctica station; Charles Moura Netto, Farese, Faculty Serrana Region, BR; Laarni Malaga, Vietnamese American Schools, VN; Muhammad Fardy, SMARF/YPASM, Sekolah Menengah Kebangsaan Agama, MY; School 56, Ulan Ude, RU; Prof. David WH Walton, Gateway Antarctic Program, NZ.

CELEBRATING ANTARCTICA

has been produced by the Foundation for Good Governance of International Spaces (Our Spaces) as an indication of the success of a new educational initiative sharing youthful perspectives about the Antarctic Treaty in the form of 'flags' designed by children in 30 countries: Angola, Australia, Belgium, Bulgaria, Brazil, Canada, China, Czech Republic, England (United Kingdom), Finland, France, Italy, Japan, Kuwait, Malaysia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russia, São Tomé and Príncipe, Spain, South Africa, Switzerland, Ukraine, United States, Uruguay, Vietnam, Wales (United Kingdom).

Unlike flags generally, those in this book reflect a universal language that communicates hope, cooperation and inspiration for the future of our civilization.

The Antarctic Treaty shines as a rare beacon of international collaboration and peace in our world. To celebrate this milestone – ANTARCTICA DAY was established on December 1st – recognizing the day when the Antarctic Treaty was signed in 1959 forever in the common interests of humanity.



Designing flags (represented in this book) is among the ANTARCTICA DAY activities that are coordinated annually by Our Spaces (www.ourspaces.org.uk) in collaboration with the Association of Polar Early Career Scientists (www.apecs.is), International Polar Foundation (www.polarfoundation.org) and Sultan Mizan Antarctic Research Foundation (www.ypasm.my). Our vision is to continue expanding ANTARCTICA DAY on December 1st as a globally-accessible platform to share, interpret and cherish the common values associated with Antarctica for the benefit of present and future generations.

CELEBRANDO LA ANTÁRTIDA ha sido producido por la Foundation for Good Governance of International Spaces (Our Spaces) como indicativo del éxito de una nueva iniciativa educativa que fomenta compartir las perspectivas de los jóvenes sobre el Tratado Antártico, en forma de ‘banderas’ diseñadas por niños de 30 países: Angola, Australia, Bélgica, Bulgaria, Brasil, Canadá, China, República Checa, Inglaterra (Reino Unido), Finlandia, Francia, Italia, Japón, Kuwait, Malasia, Países Bajos, Nueva Zelanda, Polonia, Portugal, Rumania, Rusia, Santo Tomé y Príncipe, España, Sudáfrica, Suiza, Ucrania, Estados Unidos, Uruguay, Vietnam, Gales (Reino Unido).

Contrariamente a las banderas habituales, las de este libro reflejan un lenguaje universal que comunica esperanza, cooperación e inspiración para el futuro de nuestra civilización.

El Tratado Antártico brilla como un raro faro para la colaboración internacional y la paz en nuestro mundo. Para celebrar este hito – El DÍA DE LA ANTÁRTIDA se estableció el 1 de diciembre – se reconoce el día en que el Tratado Antártico fue firmado en 1959 para siempre y para el interés común de la humanidad.

El diseño de banderas (como las representadas en este libro) es una de las actividades del DÍA DE LA ANTÁRTIDA que anualmente coordina Our Spaces (www.ourspaces.org.uk) en colaboración con APECS (Association of Polar Early Career Scientists) (www.apecs.is), la International Polar Foundation (www.polarfoundation.org) y la Sultan Mizan Antarctic Research Foundation (www.ypasm.my). Nuestra visión es la de continuar expandiendo el DÍA DE LA ANTÁRTIDA cada 1 de diciembre como una plataforma globalmente accesible para compartir, interpretar y apreciar los valores comunes asociados con la Antártida, en beneficio de las generaciones presentes y futuras.

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(Managing Director)



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Back cover credits from all 30 nations who contributed flags for ANTARCTICA DAY, left to right, top to bottom: Portuguese school of Luanda, Angola; Maleny State Primary School, Australia; Destelbergen, Belgium; Vasil Levski Primary School, Krumovgrad, Bulgaria; Rio Claro SP, Brazil; Northlake Woods Public School, Waterloo, Ontario, Canada; Lake Lemman International School, Morges, Switzerland; Shanghai Pudong New Area Lujiazui Library, China; Prague, Czech Republic; Nurmijarvi Junior High School, Finland; Kergreis School, Landerneau Bretagne, France; A Fogazzaro, Istituto Comprensivo Como, Italy; Gifu Shotoku Gakuen High School, Gifu, Japan; American School of Kuwait; Mohd Qamil Harith Bin Zaidi, Sultan Mizan Antarctic Research Foundation, Malaysia; Werkplaats Kindergemeenschap, Bilthoven, Netherlands; Kaikoura Suburban School, New Zealand; Primary School no 65 in Lodz, Poland; Externato Cooperativo da Benedita School, Portugal; School Nicolae Labis from Bucharest, Romania; School 56 Ulan Ude, Russia; IES Gorgs, Cerdanyola de Vallès, Spain; National College from São Tomé and Príncipe; Kiev, Ukraine; Findern Primary School, Derbyshire, UK; Middle Creek Montisori, Bozeman, MT, US; Escuela Rural No. 110, Soriano, Uruguay; Vietnamese American Schools, Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam; Hearing Support Centre in Alun School, Mold, North Wales; and Cape Town, South Africa.



"Imagine the essence of nature.
Imagine Antarctica."

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